# NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS

## Arizona

Corchorus hirtus L. (Tiliaceae).—Cochise Co., San Bernardino Ranch, at T24S R30E S14 sw.¼, 1160 m, grassy w.-facing slope of mesa near inlet to House Pond, deep alluvium; 21, 22 Aug 1981. *Marrs-Smith 855, 945* (ASU).

*Significance.* First definite record for AZ. Pringle's 1884 collection gives the locality only as sandy plains near the Mexican Boundary.

Ibervillea tenuisecta (Gray) Small (Cucurbitaceae).—Chochise Co., 0.65 km n. of Geronimo Trail, 7.7 km e. of Douglas, just n. of Douglas Hill at T24S R28E S10 se.¼, 1325 m, ne.-facing slope of rocky limestone hillside, under *Larrea divaricata*; 21 Aug 1981, *T. Van Devender and J. B. Iverson s.n.* (ARIZ). San Bernardino Ranch, 20 m n. of ranch at T24S R30E S12 sw.¼, 1158 m, under *Larrea divaricata* in *Scleropogon brevifolius* grassland, deep alluvium; 26 Oct 1981, *Marrs-Smith 1196* (ASU). (Verified by D. J. Pinkava, ASU.)

*Significance.* New records for AZ. Seeds show some intermediacy in size and texture toward *I. sonoreae.*—Gayle Marrs-Smith, Biological Sciences Center, Desert Research Institute, P.O. Box 60220, Reno, NV 89506.

## California

Juncus cyperoides Laharpe (Juncaceae).—CA, Butte Co., Forbestown Ridge ca. 18 km e. of Oroville and ca. 5.3 km sw. of Forbestown, e. of and adjacent to Black Bart Rd. ca. 0.8 km sw. of its junction with Oroville-Forbestown Hwy. (T19N, R6E, S18 sw.¼ se.¼). Shaded n.-nw. slope of a low-elevation yellow pine forest. Known from this locality since 1981. Plants produce viable seed and viviparous vegetative shoots occasionally arise in the inflorescence. Several nearby seepages and meadows have been searched but no other populations were found. *Ahart 2925, 3058* and *3527* (CAS, CHSC); *Jokerst and Ahart 1754* (CHSC). Determination confirmed by J. T. Howell.

*Significance.* First known collection from North America (consulted CAS, MO, NY) representing ca. 5600 km range extension nw. from populations in the Andes of Colombia. It is also known from Argentina, Chile, Equador, and Peru, where elevations range from ca. 2000–4000 km, except in Chile where populations extend down to sea level (Balslev 1982, A monograph of neotropical Juncaceae, Ph.D. diss., City Univ. New York). The method of introduction is unknown and it has not expanded its range or population boundaries since 1981.—James D. Jokerst, Route 7, Box 312C, Oroville, CA 95965.

## Colorado

Draba apiculata C. L. Hitchcock (Brassicaceae).—Lake Co., Sawatch Mts., Mt. Campion Basin, granitic rock outcropping, 3750 m, 27 Jul 1984, *Hartman & Rottman 6025* (COLO, UC).

*Significance.* First report for CO. The species is known from mountainous areas of n. WY and the Uintah Mts. of UT. We concur with Rollins (Contr. Gray Herb. 214:6, 1984) in treating *D. apiculata* as distinct from *D. densifolia* Nutt. and *D. daviesiae* (Hitchc.) Rollins.—Robert A. Price, Botany Dept., Univ. California, Berkeley 94720; Mary Lou Rottman and Emily Hartman, Biology Dept., Univ. Colorado, Denver 80202.

## Mexico

Pinus patula var. longepedunculata Loock (Pinaceae)—Mexico, Oaxaca, Sierra Madre del Sur, 2600 m, near 16°30′N, 97°10′W, 17 Feb 1984, *Perry Mex. 3884* (NCS, Perry herbarium, to be distributed). Forest on 60% ne. slope with *Pinus ayacahuite*

Ehrenb., *Pinus pseudostrobus* Lind., *Pinus montezumae* Lamb., *Abies* sp., and *Quercus* spp. Verified by J. P. Perry, Jr., Feb. 1984.

*Previous knowledge.* Known from mountains near the village of Guajimaloyas, Oaxaca, Mex. 2800 m (near 17°15'N, 96°15'W) and e. and w. of Hwy. 175 near the town of Ixtlán. Also from mountains in area around (10–20 km) the city of San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas, Mex. at 2200–2400 m. (Herbaria consulted: MEXU, A, CHIP, NCS; published sources: M. Martinez, Los Pinos Mexicanos, 1948; E. E. M. Loock. The pines of Mexico and British Honduras, 1950; N. T. Mirov, The Genus *Pinus,* 1967; W. H. G. Barrett, Variacion de caracteres morfologicas en poblaciones naturales de *Pinus patula* Schlecht. et Cham. en Mexico, 1972; W. B. Critchfield and E. L. Little, Jr., Geographic distribution of the pines of the world, 1966.)

*Significance.* First record in the Sierra Madre del Sur, ca. 100 km disjunction from populations found in the mountain ranges north of the city of Oaxaca. Special thanks are expressed here to W. S. Dvorak, Dir. CAMCORE (Central America and Mex. Conifer Resources Coop.) and the field staff J. Donahue and Miguel Muñoz for providing transportation and help in locating this isolated population.—J. P. Perry, Jr., Assoc. Dir. Agri. Scs. Program, The Rockefeller Foundation (Retired), 306 Front St., Hertford, NC 27944.

## New Mexico

Grayia brandegei A. Gray (Chenopodiaceae).—San Juan Co., "bad lands" along highway [NM Hwy. 57, formerly 56] w. of Otis Trading Post [T24N R10W, ca. 12 km by air nw. of Nageezi], 29 Aug 1932, *Nelson and Nelson 296* (RM); Kutz Canyon near junction of East and West Forks (T27N R10W S18), uncommon on steep shale slopes with *Atriplex* and *Juniperus,* 1800 m, 23 Jul 1976, *Levin 993* (ARIZ, DAV); Cottonwood Arroyo, 4 km w. of NM Hwy. 170, T30N R14W S24, n. slope of sand/clay badlands, 19 Aug 1984, *Porter 4665* (SD).

*Significance.* First records for NM. This rarely collected species was previously known from sw. CO, se. UT, and ne. AZ, generally on shale. The long time span between collections probably reflects the relative inaccessibility of the species' habitat and the plant's strong resemblance to the much more abundant *Atriplex canescens,* which the Nelsons had determined their specimen to be. I thank Ken Heil for calling my attention to the Porter specimen.—Geoffrey A. Levin, Botany Dept., San Diego Natural History Museum, San Diego, CA 92112.

Rhynchelytrum repens (Willd.) C. E. Hubb. (Poaceae).—Luna Co., Florida Mts., Copper Kettle Spring (T26S R8W S13 ne.¼ se.¼), frequent on gentle sw.-facing gravelly rhyolitic slope, 1450 m, 9 Nov 1984, *McIntosh and Bevacqua 1637* (NMC, NY, RSA).

*Significance.* First record for New Mexico. Closest known records are in se. Arizona and w. Texas.—Laird McIntosh, Bureau of Land Management, Las Cruces, NM 88004.

## Wyoming

Draba spectabilis var. oxyloba (Greene) Gilg & Schulz (Brassicaceae).—Carbon Co., w. slope of Sierra Madre w. of Encampment, spruce-fir forest along Battle Creek, 2560 m, 15 Jul 1966, *C. L. and M. W. Porter 10216* (UC).

*Significance.* First report for WY. Hitchcock (Univ. Wash. Publ. Biol. 11:44, 1941) cited a collection from the same area (Battle, Carbon Co., *Tweedy 4475*; NY, US), but omitted the name of the state and listed the range of the species as UT and sw. CO. Subsequent collections from WY were misidentified as *D. aurea* M. Vahl and the species was omitted from the recent Flora of Wyoming. The species occurs in the Abajo and La Sal Mts. of e. UT (var. *spectabilis*), the Lukachukai Mts. of ne. AZ and more broadly on the w. slope of the Rocky Mts. in CO. It is apparently quite uncommon in nw. CO (occurring in Routte and Garfield cos.) and reaches the extreme

n. limit of its range in WY.—Robert A. Price, Botany Dept., Univ. Calif., Berkeley 94720.

## REVIEWS

*Vascular Plants of Montana.* By Robert D. Dorn, illustrations by Jane L. Dorn. Mountain West Publishing, P.O. Box 1471, Cheyenne, WY 82003. 1984. $7.95 + $1.00 shipping.

Dorn's is a new and needed flora to satisfy both the herbarium and, particularly, the field botanist. The book (in paper covers) is small and light, well and pertinently, but sparsely, illustrated with nice line drawings, fully indexed to species, families and genera within families (arranged alphabetically), and has a well-illustrated glossary. It has a map of Montana counties and their combination into six areas used to describe plant distributions, and a very valuable map of the scattered distributions of the six kinds of floras found in Montana (Alpine, Rocky Mt., Pacific Northwest, Palouse Prairie, Great Basin, and Great Plains). The latter scheme is more meaningful, but the former is used in the text. Dot maps would offer a unique opportunity to document the latter, floristic classification.

The book is a masterpiece of condensation and composition. Does a word processor do better what a press once did? The book has only 276 pages, with a format of 13.7 × 21.6 × 1.4 cm and a corresponding light weight. Anyone who has carried Munz's California flora or Hulten's Alaska flora for several hundred miles on foot will appreciate Dorn's successful effort. Keys are full and serve as descriptions. They seem excellent. Aquatic and woody plants have their own separate keys, and for the Brassicaceae, Apiaceae, and *Astragalus* there are both flowering and fruiting keys. The characters used are simple, explained, evident, and separable. There are concise morphological descriptions for families and genera so a check can be made before keying to the species level. References in concise form are given for almost all genera. English names are supplied, but invention is not run into the ground. The habitat notes are concise and informative, not schematic. The illustrations are excellent in quality, informative, and helpful.

Again, plants know no political boundaries. The literature on many "North American" plants includes much published outside North America. Numerous Montana plants are also Alaskan, yet Alaska was physically and biologically a part of northeasternmost Asia and separated by vast ice sheets from North America during each glacial. The Soviet botanical literature is a rapidly expanding, very valuable mine of information on many North American plants. Hulten's Alaskan flora has been, and still is, a source of name corrections that are a prerequisite to an improved ecological and taxonomic understanding of Rocky Mountain plants, including several in Montana.

The literature on the distribution, ecology, uses, etc. of several Montana plants is hidden by some of the names Dorn uses (*Kobresia bellardii* for *K. myosuroides, Eriophorum polystachion* for *E. angustifolium, Carex stenophylla* or *C. eleocharis* for *C. duriuscula, Calamagrostis canadensis* for *C. purpures* are examples). However, this is a carping criticism. Dorn has brought the nomenclature and taxonomy of Montana plants up to date for the most part (cf. *Alnus viridus* and *A. incana, Artemisia tridentata*